FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 122 *23 June 1978*

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Liberation Committee Meeting Continues — A 1 — 1/A5
SWAPO Repeats Arms Request — A 1 — 1/A5
National Front Urged — A 1 — 1/A5
Ethiopia-Sudan Mediation Committee Calls for Ministerial Meeting — A 1 — 1/A5
Guinean, Somali Presidents Meet With As-Sadat in Egypt [cross-reference] — A 1 — 1/A5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Berhanu Addresses Eritrea Seminar on PMAC Efforts for Peace — B 1 — 1/A6
Commentary: Eritreans Determined To Defeat Separatists — B 3 — 1/A8
REUTER: Eritrean Leader Ahmed Nasser Visits USSR — B 4 — 1/A9
Friendship Society Head Congratulates Soviet Counterpart — B 5 — 1/A10

SOMALIA

Mogadiscio Reports Ethiopian Air Attack on Somali Towns — B 5 — 1/A10

CENTRAL AFRICA

CONGO

Cultural, Scientific Cooperation Agreement With USSR Signed — C 1 — 1/A11

ZAIRE

Mobutu Addresses Legislative Council, Answers Critics — C 1 — 1/A11
Moroccan Military Delegation Leaves for Madrid — C 10 — 1/B6

WEST AFRICA

GABON

Zaire's Mobutu Arrives 22 June for Visit — D 1 — 1/B7

GHANA

Angolan President Neto Makes Statement During Accra Stopover — D 1 — 1/B7

GUINEA-BISSAU

Neto Arrives in Bissau for Angola-Portugal Talks — D 2 — 1/B8

UPPER VOLTA

28 Legislators Boycott Lamizana Inauguration Ceremony — D 3 — 1/B9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Describes Border Conflicts [Havana]	E 1	1/B10
Cuba, Angola Conclude Talks on Trade Agreement [Havana]	E 1	1/B10
Angola, Bulgaria Sign Cooperation Agreement [Havana]	E 1	1/B10

MALAWI

S. African Delegation Arrives for Trade Talks	E 2	1/B11

MOZAMBIQUE

Robert Mugabe Interviewed by W. German Television	E 2	1/B11
Benin Vice President Arrives for Visit	E 4	1/B13

RHODESIA

Muzorewa Rejects Idea of New All-Party Conference [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 22 Jun]	E 4	1/B13
Nkomo Says Cubans, Chinese Training Guerrillas	E 6	1/C1

SOUTH AFRICA

Information Minister Mulder Meets With Press	E 6	1/C1
Official Comments on Intelligence Services	E 7	1/C2

Item 856-B-9 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SSA-78-122

FBIS-SSA-78-122
Friday
23 June 1978
Vol VIII No 122

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE MEETING CONTINUES

SWAPO Repeats Arms Request

LD221530Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Namibia liberation organization, SWAPO, says its guerrillas need modern weapons, particularly antiaircraft cannon and rockets, to protect their camps against raids by South African forces. SWAPO's secretary for foreign affairs told the meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee going on in Dar es Salaam that the enemy was likely to launch further large-scale military attacks on SWAPO camps in Angola and Zambia. He said SWAPO must be adequately prepared to blunt such possible military attacks.

Last month, two camps belonging to SWAPO in southern Angola were raided by South African racist forces. Several hundreds of Namibian refugees and a number of SWAPO guerrillas were killed.

National Front Urged

LD221532Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 0400 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The 31st session of the OAU Liberation Committee has renewed its appeal to the two liberation movements in South Africa to form a national front which would enable them to wage the struggle against the common enemy more effectively. The committee said, however, it had been encouraged by the coordination between the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress in the struggle against the apartheid regime.

But the committee also expressed dissatisfaction at the efforts of the five Western powers in resolving the Namibian independence dispute.

The secretariat official said the committee felt that the presence of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia was vital for maintaining order in the event of elections in the country. The official said the committee expressed deep concern over reports that the Vorster regime is planning to invade Mozambique, Zambia and Angola.

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN MEDIATION COMMITTEE CALLS FOR MINISTERIAL MEETING

LD221544Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The OAU ad hoc mediation committee on the dispute between Ethiopia and Sudan has recommended a ministerial consultative meeting between the two countries to enhance the normalization of relations. After its meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the committee said such a meeting, to be held under the auspices of the ad hoc committee, should be called as soon as possible. The committee, which met under the chairmanship of Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Dr Conteh, reviewed progress made toward Freetown. [as heard] It expressed satisfaction with the positive developments which have occurred so far in the relations between the two neighboring states.

GUINEAN, SOMALI PRESIDENTS MEET WITH AS-SADAT IN EGYPT

For Cairo MENA and Cairo Domestic Service coverage of the tripartite summit conference held by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria on 22 June; and for the text of the Egyptian-Guinean joint statement, see the Egypt section of the 23 June issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

ETHIOPIA

BERHANU ADDRESSES ERITREA SEMINAR ON PMAC EFFORTS FOR PEACE

LD222138Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1519 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The historic high-level seminar on Eritrea is now in its fifth day, and today the topic discussed was the Provisional Military Administrative Council's [PMAC] peace efforts to solve the Eritrean problem ever since the establishment of the PMAC in June of 1974. Here is the report:

Today's seminar was presented by Maj Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC in charge of foreign affairs. Major Berhanu started out by stating how, prior to the 1974 revolution, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], one of the secessionist groups, was thought to be progressive by many, especially when it split from the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] to form its own group. It was thought that this movement, which claimed to be anti-imperialist and anti-narrow nationalist, would spread to other parts of the country and would also fight the interference and foil the aims of reactionary Arab regimes.

With this in mind, said Major Berhanu, the PMAC, which had been formed in June of 1974 and which had given top priority to the Eritrean problem, was convinced that the problem could be resolved peacefully. But despite the constant efforts, these groups were progressive only in name, not in deed.

Major Berhanu categorized the peaceful measures taken by the PMAC as military, administrative and political. Primarily, he said, a call was made to the EPLF and the Eritrea problem was put in the open. Those in the bush were asked to come forward, join the struggle and stop the bloodshed. Negotiations were to be opened. No shootings were to be made by the army and the army was ordered to be confined to its barracks. However, taking advantage of this, secessionists started occupying key places, misinterpreting the moves for weakness.

Administratively, stated Major Berhanu, the practice of the feudobourgeois regime of appointing its relatives and collaborators was abolished. Natives of the area with progressive ideas were taking up positions, but this did not help, he added.

Politically, Major Berhanu went on, in late 1974 representatives from different parts of Eritrea region were invited for discussion at the Asmara municipality. In this seminar, 317 people participated, and the topic of discussion was what the origins of the Eritrean problem were. It was explained that the oppression and exploitation which was rampant not only in Eritrea but in all other parts of Ethiopia was a heritage of the past feudobourgeois system. And this could only be resolved by the revolution. (?First of all) both struggles were to be unified and a new system to be established and there was no need for bloodshed. The representatives of the seminar were to go and explain this to the secessionists. A committee of 38 was elected to go and ask the secessionists to start talks with the PMAC.

Meanwhile, continued Major Berhanu, the committee demanded that:

1. The army be confined to its barracks;
2. That security forces make no more moves;
3. Amnesty be granted to political prisoners;
4. That students in Eritrea not be made to participate in the development through cooperation campaign;
5. That henceforth the Eritrean elders and religious leaders be made, in all (?world) forums, to participate in the discussion when the Eritrean issue was raised;
6. That the demands of this committee be disclosed through the mass media.

Major Berhanu went on to say that while the PMAC was fulfilling some of these demands, the peace efforts failed when, a month later, the secessionists opened war in Asmara, causing a (?large) damage.

After this, Major Berhanu continued, in April of 1974 the national democratic revolution program was proclaimed and one of the articles--to solve the problem of nationalities in Ethiopia through regional autonomy--was a major achievement of the revolution.

To complement this, a nine-point peace policy was issued a month later to resolve the Eritrean problem peacefully. Along with this, a commission to rehabilitate refugees was set up with a 20 million birr budget. In due course, he said, secessionists and the Sudan Government hampered the work of this commission, but the work is still continuing and refugees are being placed and rehabilitated.

Another peace measure taken by the PMAC, said Major Berhanu, was the sending of the negotiating team to Asmara to open discussions with the secessionists. Again, this also proved futile and the secessionists kept on saying that they wanted independence and the expulsion of troops from Eritrea. Major Berhanu explained that similar efforts continued since the government wanted to bring the problem to an end and terminate the suffering of the people. He mentioned how, at various instances, the PMAC had helped representatives of the region, financially and materially, to enable them to go and talk to the secessionists.

Carrying on with the discussion, Major Berhanu then outlined the political steps taken along the same peace efforts by sending delegations abroad. The first was sent to the Sudan, where President Numayri was first willing to cooperate but later went back on his words. In fact, Major Berhanu said, the Sudanese ruler, who thought that his anticommunist regime was threatened by the declaration of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia, started openly supporting the secessionists.

Similar trips were made to Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Algeria, the PDRY, North Yemen, Syria and Iraq. Responses varied according to the stand of the respective governments. Major Berhanu stated that the aim of the Ethiopian delegation was to explain the true nature of the Ethiopian revolution and the correct history of Ethiopia. In the course of the visit, the delegation was able to realize how much reactionary Arab regimes were against Ethiopia and how determined they were to make Eritrea Arab. On the other hand, progressive countries like Libya, Algeria and the PDRY were ready to support the Ethiopian cause.

Major Berhanu also outlined the peace efforts made through socialist countries to resolve the problem through negotiations. He said that countries like the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, the PDRY, Libya, and movements like the Palestine Liberation Organization, had tried to bring the two together to talk at the roundtable. However, he added, due to the arrogance, narrow nationalism and unacceptable demands, these efforts had to fail. Meanwhile, too, he noted, the reactionary character of all the secessionist groups was revealed to the progressive world.

Although the door is still open, said Major Berhanu, there could be no peaceful solution due to the interference of Arab reactionary regimes and imperialists who do not want a strong Ethiopia and who want to control the Red Sea, and due also to the secessionist leaders who are the puppets of these reactionaries and imperialists.

Commenting, in the end, if there are any future prospects to resolve the problem in Eritrea peacefully, Major Berhanu stated that the Ethiopian Government would still continue the peace efforts.

However, he noted, since the struggle in Eritrea is part of the overall class struggle in the country, the class struggle would continue. And, at the request of the Eritrean masses, the government is trying to help them crush the secessionists.

Major Berhanu concluded by stressing that there would be no compromise with reactionaries and that the Ethiopian revolution would ultimately emerge triumphant.

COMMENTARY: ERITREANS DETERMINED TO DEFEAT SEPARATISTS

LD221722Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1615 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The oppressed masses of Eritrea have long known the meaning of independence and, hand in hand with their brothers in the hinterland, they have repeatedly frustrated the efforts of those who raised their hands against them. Living near the sea as they do, they have historically been in the forefront of the fight for independence against those who have tried to enter from the sea. Most of the wars which ended in victory for the Ethiopian broad masses have been fought on this border of our country. The historic battles fought at Dogali, (?Cambit), Adowa, (Kufit), (Keatit) and elsewhere will never be forgotten.

When European imperialism was at its peak, and when there was a power struggle among the Ethiopian ruling class, it cannot be denied that Italy won a temporary victory and occupied the Eritrean region for a few years. However, in spite of the fact that the Eritreans were under colonial rule for those 60 years, they never came to doubt their Ethiopian identity either in spirit or faith. Even Italian historians have written that the Eritreans struggled against foreign Italian rule in various ways. The historians also revealed the fact that the Ethiopian-oriented struggle by the Eritreans was for independence and the restoration of their historical unity. Even after Italy withdrew after its defeat in World War II, the Eritreans did not cease their struggle for their rights as Ethiopians. With renewed spirit and hope, the Eritreans waged a significant political and armed struggle to drive out the new British colonial authority, which had replaced that of the Italians. As before, the aim of this struggle was to achieve their independence and to restore their historical unity. Following this 10-year struggle, Britain was forced to withdraw from northern Ethiopia by virtue of the diplomatic, moral and armed assistance provided by the Ethiopian people. Subsequently, Eritrea's redemption of its independence and unity was acknowledged and approved by the United Nations.

The above are the facts, but--as if it were possible to alter history--the Eritrean separatist groups have been harassing the broad masses with their guns for their so-called liberation, without gaining any support. The separatists are trying to intimidate the masses and to destroy the very unity for which the Eritreans have fought for centuries and are trying to convince them that they are not Ethiopians. They are massacring the broad masses of the region in an effort to make them betray their flag, which they preserved in their homes and in which they wrapped their dead as far back as during the colonial rule of Italy.

The secessionists are destroying the lives and property of the Eritrean people, who are proud of their African identity, in an effort to turn them into Arabs with whom they share neither blood nor history. However, the broad masses of Eritrea know their identity in relation to the source of Ethiopian civilization and to that of the national struggle for independence. The Eritrean people have never denied that the northern region has been the source of government, religion, literature and art. No one has ever been able to mislead the Eritrean people, for they have always been conscious of their affinity to their fellow Ethiopians in terms of nationality, language and belief.

The broad masses of Eritrea have been struggling for 17 years against the narrow nationalist and traitor separatist groups for their [word indistinct]. Just as they struggled to drive out British colonial rule and to unite Eritrea with the motherland, the broad masses of Ethiopia have again risen with determination to stand by their brothers in the decisive struggle against the separatist groups. The masses of the region unswervingly believe that the revolutionary force, strengthened in consciousness, arms and organization more than ever before, will wage this class struggle to the end. It is a fact that the oppressed Eritrean masses will aline themselves with this revolutionary force and crush their enemies because they are anxious to liberate themselves from class oppression and the barrel of the gun.

The people of the Eritrean region know that their independence is identified with the fact that they are Ethiopian, and it is for this reason that they will struggle stubbornly against the narrow nationalists who have risen up to transform the Ethiopian identity of Eritreans into an Arab identity. There is no doubt of the determination and resolve of the Eritreans to win this struggle.

REUTER: ERITREAN LEADER AHMED NASSER VISITS USSR

WA221230 London REUTER in English 1102 GMT 22 Jun 78 WA

[Text] Beirut, June 22, REUTER--Eritrean guerrilla chief Ahmed Nasser has paid a secret visit to Moscow amid signs of increased Soviet pressure for a negotiated end to the 17-year war of independence in Ethiopia's strategic Eritrea province, African diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said Mr Nasser went to Moscow from Algiers in the second week of June, less than a month after a major Ethiopian offensive against Eritrean guerrillas failed to break their grip on most of the countryside and all but five towns.

Mr Nasser heads the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), one of the two major groups fighting for the independence of the Red Sea province.

The sources said details of Mr Nasser's Moscow visit--the first by an Eritrean leader--were not available but that the trip itself was significant.

"For years, the Eritreans tried to get their point across and the Russians refused to even listen," one source said. "Now, at last, they have realized you can't simply ignore a major party in the Horn of Africa unless you want to allow things to get out of control."

East European sources said both the Soviet Union and its Cuban allies, reluctant to get drawn into another African war, were trying to bring the pro-Soviet military rulers of Ethiopia and the Eritrean guerrillas to the negotiating table.

These sources said one result of the Kremlin preference for talks rather than war was the opening of a conference on Eritrea in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa earlier this month. It brought together members of the ruling military council, Ethiopian ambassadors abroad and government officials.

The Russians are understood to favor a confederation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, an idea so far categorically rejected by guerrilla leaders. They point to the collapse of the short-lived federation between Eritrea, an Italian colony until 1941, and Ethiopia to back their insistence on nothing short of full independence.

Mr Nasser in April called for peace talks with the Ethiopians.

Earlier this month Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam proclaimed an amnesty for Eritrean guerrillas and said Ethiopia had made "a number of attempts to open the door, through some socialist countries, for negotiations."

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HEAD CONGRATULATES SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD221554Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] On the occasion of the formation of the Ethiopia-Soviet Friendship Society in Moscow, Ato Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport of the provisional military government and chairman of the Ethiopia-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity Committee, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade (Edvard Lein), deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers [as heard] and chairman of the society.

In his message, Ato Yusuf Ahmed said that the decision to form the Ethiopia-Soviet Friendship Society, at a time when the Ethiopian people are waging a decisive struggle against international imperialism, counterrevolutionaries and antipopular secessionist groups, is of great historic importance and is classic proof of the fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Noting that relations between the two countries have grown closer since the visit to the USSR of Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers, the minister noted that the formation of the Ethiopia-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity Committee earlier had made it possible to further broaden the cooperation between the two countries.

Explaining further the agreement reached in Addis Ababa between the two sides last May on friendship and solidarity, Ato Yusuf noted that it is [word indistinct] that had further strengthened the relations between Ethiopia and the USSR. The minister expressed his belief that the formation of the Ethiopia-Soviet Friendship Society would help in the joint efforts being made to implement the goals and joint programs of the two societies. He also pointed out that the two socialist countries share a common struggle against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and the arms race, and for peace, equality and international solidarity.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO REPORTS ETHIOPIAN AIR ATTACK ON SOMALI TOWNS

LD221228Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance reports that this morning at 1000 six Abyssinian aircraft attacked the towns of Borama and Gebile, as well as the villages of (Kala Bair), (Gol Ujed) and (Goroyo Alo) in the northwest region of Somalia. The aircraft used bombs, rockets and machineguns in the attack, and 10 civilians were killed and 43 injured. The spokesman also said that the naked aggression by the Abyssinians against Somali territory is a violation of the sovereignty of the Somali Democratic Republic and of international agreements. He said that the attack follows recent threats by the Abyssinians, and he called on the world to bear witness to this unprovoked attack on civilians. He called on the Somali people to be ready to defend their country, sovereignty and dignity.

CONGO

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

PA221409Y Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Brazzaville, Jun 22 (AFP)--The Congo and the Soviet Union have signed a two-year cultural and scientific cooperation agreement, the Congolese news agency reported today.

The agreement, covering 1978-79, was initialled by Aleksandr Andratiev, interim Soviet charge d'affaires here, and Jean Baptiste Tati-Loutard, Congolese minister of culture, arts and sports.

Mr Andratiev was quoted as saying bilateral cultural and scientific ties were increasing, and that the USSR presented ample possibilities to Congolese youth to study in the Soviet Union.

Mr Loutard described Soviet cooperation as "dynamic and constructive" because it was based on what he termed "emancipation of man."

ZAIRE

MOBUTU ADDRESSES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ANSWERS CRITICS

LD220105Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0930 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Address to the nation by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at special session of Legislative Council at Makanda Uabobi Institute in Kinshasa on 21 June]

[Text] Citizen people's commissioners and cadres of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], on the occasion of this special session organized by the Makanda Uabobi Institute, our party school, I am happy to be among you in the magnificent surroundings of this beautiful town of Nsele.

You will recall that barely 2 months ago I spoke to you on parliamentary day. At that time I reviewed and clarified a certain number of points concerning our country's political life, the economic recovery program we have drawn up and the revolutionary ethics which each MPR cadre is obliged to observe.

In accordance with the new style of parliamentary dialog I have established between us, I had been preparing to reply to some of your varied questions and anxieties concerning the way the nation's affairs are run. But then bloody events, like those of March last year, intervened to put a brake on our joint action as a whole. This is why the present session seems to me to be the ideal occasion officially to meet the MPR cadres again and, for the first time, the cadres of one of the most important of our national movements--the Legislative Council.

To meet you again to say what? In fact, one may ask this question, because after my two speeches on 1 July and 25 November 1977, in which I made a very strong criticism of our society, after the announcement of a series of political, economic and administrative reforms, after the messages which I successively had to address to the cadres of the territorial army, to you, on parliamentary day, and to the delegates general of the public firms, the time is certainly ripe for action and for strict and positive application of all reforms announced so far.

I am aware of this myself. I am so aware of it that I had resolved to say no more, and to resolutely and solely continue the concrete implementation of all the reforms I had announced, some of which are already being applied, such as the reinforcement of democracy through the establishment of political bodies elected by universal suffrage, the reorganization of the territorial army, the restructuring of the judicial administration and state firms, and the establishment of an emergency plan for the readjustment of our economic apparatus. Still, I find myself today compelled to return to the rostrum, and I will tell you why at once. Since the last attack on Shaba, our country, Zaire, has been increasingly described to the world by some circles as a unique and unprecedented case of confusion, lack of organization, incompetence and instability.

For some people, Zaire, the victim, is on the way to being unceremoniously and suddenly the accused. Zaire is spoken of as the "great sick man" of Africa, as Zaire the recolonized or under tutelage, as Zaire the disorganized and anarchic, as Zaire the corrupt and irredeemable. I could go on but I will not.

This smear campaign, if we do not take care, could cost us dearly, because it not only discourages all those among our numerous partners who have resolved to understand our problems and to assist us as best they can; more seriously, it risks creating within our country itself, among our militants, a feeling of permanent doubt, an inferiority complex, a psychosis of mistrust toward the country's authorities and institutions.

This smear campaign is deliberately organized. Every day the foreign radio and press keep up the same refrain about Zaire, almost as if they wanted to cover up all the numerous political, economic and social problems, and all the more serious and more complex difficulties which at present divide almost all countries of the world. That is why it seems urgent to me to safeguard the confidence that is indispensable to the militants of our country, for the defense and security of the national territory, as well as for the economic and financial recovery of the state. To do this, certain obstacles must be removed.

First, we'll discuss the second Shaba war. Let us begin with this second attack on our country. If we simplify things, as some people have not hesitated to do, it is sufficient to say that the Zairian Army did nothing and that it was the foreign intervention which did everything. This thesis has been supported by certain papers and exploited by certain radio stations. The aim is to portray the Zairian Army, which was attacked, as an attacking army. I, for my part, would like to render to Caesar what is Caesar's. One should give all the forces which intervened in the Shaba conflict their due.

Here are the facts: On the night of 12-13 May 1978, 6,000 men came from Angola via Zambia--armed, trained and led by you know who--passed through Zambia and attacked the mining town of Kolwezi and the town of Mutshatsha. The Zairian armed forces brigade led by former Brigadier Tshikeva and the [words indistinct] defending Kolwezi airport both gave up. This was a triumph for the enemy forces, but a brief triumph.

Four days later, the supreme commander of our armed forces decided to drop the 311th Paratroop Battalion, led by Major Mahele, on Kolwezi. After 3 hours of hard fighting, the battalion bravely recaptured the airport. There were six dead in the battalion. To reassure our troops as a result of their performance, on Thursday, 18 May, I myself visited Kolwezi, where for the first time in the annals of our armed forces soldiers, corporals, noncommissioned officers and officers literally threw themselves into the arms of their chief. It was only on Friday, 19 May, at 1500, that the second foreign paratroop regiment was dropped, finding a welcome on the ground not from drugged and unscrupulous rebels, but from disciplined troops of the 311th Paratroop Battalion of the Zairian Armed Forces.

This exploit by our armed forces is a feat of arms and deserves to be made known. It is regrettable that it has not been stressed enough so far.

Certain vicious people, displaying a great sense of humor, have not hesitated to spread the story that Belgian paratroop units were sent to Kolwezi first to recapture the airport and then to defend it, when all the time our armed forces had carried out this exploit a few days previously.

This deception appears to have the sole aim of minimizing our efforts. In fact, with the exception of the one battalion which gave up, the whole disposition we set up throughout the Shaba region has remained intact, and continues so to the great satisfaction of all. For example, the dam, the bridge and the barracks at [name indistinct], an important military station 60 km from Kolwezi, did not give way for a single moment under enemy pressure. Here, too, we are dealing with an outstanding feat of arms, and a credit to our armed forces, which unfortunately, ill-disposed observers prefer purely and simple to forget.

Moreover, in carrying out the military operations, the four Hercules C-130 planes, which made possible the drop on Kolwezi of members of the second French foreign paratroop regiment, had a crew [words indistinct] exclusively Zairian. In addition, the so-called "leader" crew (in military terminology) that heads all drops, was none other than that of the presidential aircraft itself.

Therefore, it is quite unjust and dishonest to say that the Zairian soldier is "good for nothing". I have the right to ask: Who always protected the people and property before the second Shaba war? From 1965 to 1975, we created the conditions for peace and stability throughout our national territory. No one had any recriminations, in any matter whatsoever, concerning the behavior of our armed forces. Nor did anyone doubt for a single moment their valor and competence. On the contrary, the pilots of our Macchis, our Mirages, our helicopters and our Hercules C-130's were admired by all, including even our former colonizers, who thus belatedly discovered the latent qualities of our troops and who could have made them into good paratroopers before independence. But the troops had to await our coming.

Citizen people's commissioners, if I recall all these facts, which I put down to the credit of our armed forces, it is primarily because I am concerned with establishing the strict truth about the real value of our troops, and thus to reassure all the young soldiers who have given their best so that the Zairian nation might live, that they might continue to bear high the colors of the fatherland which they have pledged to defend, whatever happens and whatever the cost.

This does not mean that the armed forces cause us no concern. On the contrary, in my position of responsibility for the welfare of the Zairian people, for the security of people and property, for the integrity of all our national territory, I have decided to improve the efficiency of all units, both combat units and those charged with maintaining public order. Whatever the magnitude of the task and the importance of the measures to be taken, the approach must be radical and rigorous. The security of our territory, an essential condition for our country's development, is at stake.

On the subject of security, I would like to mention two aspects which are closely linked and on which recent events in Shaba have shed new light. These are our relations with certain neighboring countries, and the doctrine of nonalinement with which our country is associated.

Since 1965, thanks to the national awareness with which we have imbued all MPR militants, Zaire has become a real oasis of peace. Our foreign policy has always been geared to maintaining good relations with all countries, especially with our neighbors. Furthermore, as a responsible head of state I have always given great importance to the word of honor. Some people have not understood the surprise caused to our armed forces at the time of the recent attack on Kolwezi. To tell the truth, the latest events could have been avoided if all the asurances of security given us many times by the authorities of the sister Republic of Zambia had corresponded to reality.

Our surprise is justified in that Kolwezi and Mutshatsha have no common border with our eternal aggressor, Angola. We could not have expected the least disturbance from the Zambian side.

On the other hand, when one discusses the question of the security of Zairian territory, it is important to note the following:

It was the year 1975 which boded ill for security in Zaire, when two countries, one in the Urals and the other in the Caribbean, decided to set up in Luanda, against the unanimous will of a whole people, a regime fashioned in the image of their ambition. Their sole aim is to destablize all political regimes which refuse to bend beneath their ideological yoke. These two countries have allied themselves in their fateful undertaking with two other brother countries in North Africa whose responsibility in the operations is manifest.

Since then, Zaire has successively experienced two attacks in record time. The insecurity, therefore, does not come from Zaire, but is always knocking on its door. The nuance strikes me as important. This is why our country's security problem greatly transcends the mere framework of Zaire. It is a question on the level of the African Continent, since the very notion of nonalinement, which was the pride of the Afro-Asian peoples in Bandung in 1955, has become markedly diluted in time through diabolical alliances, to become at present a [word indistinct] simple scarecrow, devoid of ideological content.

How can one [words indistinct] certain countries claim to be nonalined when they are bound hand and foot? How can one take seriously a regime like the one in Havana which, to paraphrase U.S. President Jimmy Carter, is precisely the most alined country in the world among all those which call themselves nonalined? The fact that this Caribbean republic aspires to host the nonalined countries conference next year is enough to make the illustrious champions of true nonalinement like Sukarno, Nehru and 'Abd an-Nasir turn in their graves.

Today the nonalined movement presents too many question marks. Its very survival is threatened, and many of its members increasingly wonder about its raison d'etre, for we cannot reasonably admit into the great nonalined family states which have made themselves the real spearhead of a certain imperialism and which have become champions of interventionism and destabilization, thus trampling underfoot the most sacred principles of the movement.

I would remind those who have forgotten that one of the principles of nonalinement expressly forbids any attempt to impose upon peoples, by force and from the outside, any political or social system. Nonalinement also proscribes all violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, while recommending peaceful coexistence among states with different political and social systems.

If it is true that the nonalined countries want to be an antibloc grouping, then one must believe that the case of Cuba, for example, raises serious problems.

That is why nonalinement must be rid of all these caricatures who ridicule all those who in good faith still wish to proclaim it. (?The same thing goes for) the sovereign states concerned and the credibility of their leaders. A state like Cuba, for example is too alined to serve as the platform for a normal and credible international gathering on nonalinement.

For its part, Zaire wishes to play the game correctly and will never subscribe to participation in this sort of meeting, which risks being one of the biggest farces in recent years. In the same way, Zaire (?assumes) and totally shares the position of the countless countries who love peace and justice and who unreservedly condemn the foreign military presence in Africa. I say military presence and not military intervention, because if one can tolerate, through bilateral agreements or under a defense pact, a country whose security is threatened benefiting from an intervention which is timely and limited in duration, by another friendly foreign country, one cannot, on the other hand, accept permanent bastions of foreign forces being built up in African countries with the sole aim of destabilizing the political regimes of other countries, creating insecurity among the population, and carrying out with impunity a dangerous ideological proselytism. This is certainly the case with Cuba and all those it trails in its wake. We condemn this forcefully and publicly.

Citizen people's commissioners: Our difficulties of the moment, of which we are fully aware, should not serve as a pretext for anyone to deride us in the eyes of the world and gratuitously to make a caricature of Zaire. On the contrary, the second Shaba war has just shown us some aspects, which cannot be ignored, of the positive values which our country possesses and which we should henceforth further exploit.

Those who tend to present us in the eyes of world public opinion as eternally incapable should think again, since eight Zairian engineers manage on their own to run all the mining installations in Kolwezi, which previously required the expertise of almost 650 foreign engineers and technicians. Why do they not stress, in the columns of the foreign press, this demonstration of the competence of Zairian cadres?

Moreover, even before the intervention of the International Red Cross on the operational field, the Zairian Red Cross was the first to bury the dead and bring relief to all the victims of the war. In addition, national solidarity allowed the collection of almost 3 million Zaires toward resuming activity in the affected places. There, too, no one (?wished to) stress this meaningful fact, probably because it is to Zaire's credit.

They prefer rather to spread across the waves that, among other things, the inter-African force will face difficulties in its operations owing to the lack of necessary provisions, when we have set up an airlift operating twice a day from Bukavu-Goma-Lubumbashi, which allows us to transport each day an average of 30 to 40 tons of fresh provisions. We therefore have the right to ask who is serious.

Similarly, how can one understand the fact that certain observers manifestly lose all elementary notions of distance and geography, when, upon learning that the units comprising the inter-African force are being established at Likasi, Kolwezi and Lubumbashi, they shout loudly and without laughing that the whole of Shaba is occupied by the inter-African force. It is as if by setting up a few troop units at Nice, Marseilles and Montpelier, one could speak of the occupation of the whole of France.

If, then, I have allowed myself to dwell on all these points, which might appear to be simple details, it is to avoid creating around the situation in Zaire a false psychosis of permanent doubt by our partners of our capacity for organization, and also to avoid the development of a feeling of discouragement and mistrust among our militants of the MPR.

If before the two successive Shaba attacks, Zaire was always cited as a model of political stability, it is thanks to this security that we have succeeded in establishing throughout the national territory. For over 10 years, Zaire has not known curfews, states of emergency, riots or war. No one can deny this.

Those who have the habit of denigrating us relentlessly must know that in Zaire there have never been, since we came to power, any kidnapings--either day or night--or bombings, or arson, or hijacking of planes. In short, we are far from all those acts of indiscipline and insecurity which reign as absolute masters in several capitals on this planet and which one seems to make little of and to present as a simple news item, when the same events would certainly be blown up and the world would cry about the apocalypse if, for example, they took place in Zaire. All this strikes us as not being serious-minded.

I have not denounced this sort of propaganda in order to pretend that in Zaire all is going very well. But it would be just as false to say that in Zaire all is going badly and nothing can change the situation.

Now I come to the economic chapter. Without any doubt, this is the subject which, whenever our affairs are in question, raises the passions of many observers to the point of suffocating their reason. All the same, the present economic situation in our country is worrying. But everyone also knows that measures to enable us to face up to this situation have already been taken. Everyone knows the internal effort which day after day is being made by the country's authorities to get us out of the impasse.

Moreover, all the conditions for assistance set by our partners' recovery program are being met to the great satisfaction of all. Meanwhile, certain opinion, predictably concerned with discouraging good will, goes on presenting Zaire as "an incurable sick man," endlessly traducing Zaire's leaders, whom it regards a priori as incapable of managing the affairs of state.

What have we not seen in this connection? [Word indistinct] concerning Zaire's foreign debt, some would put it at about 3 billion dollars; others would put it at 2 billion. Whatever figure they use, it is always described as astronomical, as though such sums were disproportionate to the size and potential of a country like Zaire.

More serious, in order to undermine our people's belief in their national independence, to which they attach great importance, the champions of subversion do not hesitate to speak about the recolonization of Zaire and its being brought under tutelage. All this speculation arises from the sovereign decision by Zaire itself to work out a plan of economic and financial recovery with technical assistance from the IMF to assist the governor of the Bank of Zaire, to entrust to a French Finance Department inspector general the restructuring of certain sectors of the Department of Finance, to give Belgian experts the task of re-organizing customs and to get aid from other foreign experts to insure the management of our public enterprises and other sectors of national life.

These are simply the normal conditions necessary to the efficient operation of our economic and financial apparatus, which is fully independent, because it stems from a free accord between Zaire and its partners.

In this world of interdependence, no state can be rich and remain so on its own, as no one can claim to be entirely self-sufficient. Since 1973, owing to the continual oil price increases, the biggest political, military and economic power in the world, the United States, has twice had to devalue its national currency.

Moreover, we all know that there are many so-called industrialized countries which have had to be given shots in the arm of several billion dollars to support their economies, reeling from the effects of recession and world crisis. Besides, international bodies such as the IMF or the EDF [European Development Fund] had to come to the rescue of many of these countries, imposing draconian conditions for credit and technical assistance in order to bring about the recovery of their economies. No one in these cases spoke of incurable economic stagnation or recolonization. In the case of Zaire, it seems that this kind of malice originates in a certain degree of racism and neocolonialism, for no one could seriously maintain that nothing worthwhile has been done in our country since 1965, when we assumed the heavy burden of state. This would be an insult to all our social and economic achievements which, whatever our current situation, must be assessed at their fair value.

Before we assumed leadership in 1965, our airline did not exist, and all air services were in the hands of the Belgian company, Sabena. Today any person of good faith can appreciate the high international level reached by our national company "Air Zaire," whatever difficulties it encounters, which are normal in any company. If at the beginning we were only able to inherit from Sabena a few pathetic DC-3's, today our national company can boast two DC-10's, four DC-8's, three Boeing-737's, two Caravelles and eight Fokkers.

Moreover, at independence Zaire had no maritime fleet of its own. It was our organizational capacity alone which allowed us to set up a large national shipping company with 12 deep-sea vessels with a total capacity of almost 100,000 tons. Zaire has made some real achievements under our dispensation. We have built Goma Airport, to international standards, in Kivu; Kisangani has two airports, the second of which is of international standard and is about to be opened. We have built a railroad from Aketi to Bumba. We have leveled the runways at Buta, Isiro and Bandunda, and they can take a wide range of aircraft. We have rebuilt and modernized the runways at Kananga, Mbuji-Mayi, Kindu and Mbandaka.

We have provided electricity and drinking water to the town of Inongo, making it possible to eradicate a number of endemic diseases, all to the advantage of social welfare. It is to our actions that we owe the existence today of the new neuropsychiatric center in Kinshasa. While at the time of independence a town like Kinshasa could only count 650 electricity poles; today it has more than 3,000. The Maluku steelworks, whatever may be the difficulties of the present situation, is also the pride of our industrial patrimony. As far as Inga is concerned, the achievement of this gigantic enterprise has put us among the ranks of real powers in the field of energy.

As you know, in a few weeks time the Kinshasa fair will open for the tenth time, thus contributing to the promotion of our internal and external trade. Everyone must know that the ground where the Kinshasa fair buildings stand was nothing but a swamp before I came to power, and that the paratroopers from our armed forces used to practice their numerous military exercises there. I personally remember having used that ground for that purpose.

The point is, when you think of Zaire's debts, you must bear in mind the fact that all these achievements are not manna from heaven. They had to be financed, and financed very dearly.

On this subject, there is an aspect of our relations in various contracts with some of our partners about which I have always taken care to keep quiet. And there is no denying that it is scandalous. Let us take a look at two cases. When I came to power in 1965, Zaire's liabilities to SOZIR [Zairian-Italian Refining Company] amounted to some $6.5 million. At present, these liabilities have reached the sum of $13 million. In the same way, for the building of the Inga-Shaba line, Zaire's initial liabilities, which were estimated at $250 million, have now reached about $650 million. Here we are dealing with figures which speak for themselves, and which our detractors should take into account whenever they amuse themselves by speaking about Zaire's foreign debt.

It is often forgotten that Zaire suffers, and will go on suffering for a long time, from the precarious nature of its outlets, which keeps our country in a landlocked state damaging to its economy. In fact, the movement of goods is inadequate through Lobito (impracticable since 1975), Beira via Mozambique and Zimbabwe (closed since January 1976), Dar es Salaam via Kigoma (continually clogged up) and Mombasa via Kesese (dependent on political relations between Uganda and Kenya). All this leaves us with only one option: the national route, which itself cannot in any case carry more than 40 percent of our products.

And what can we say about the dizzying fall in copper prices, which have gone from 130 thousand Belgian francs per ton in 1972 to some 40 thousand Belgian francs today? Gasoline today costs (?four times) as much as 5 years ago.

On the other hand, Kinshasa, which at independence had 450,000 inhabitants, today has 2.3 million; Lubumbashi, with 150,000 inhabitants at independence, today has 450,000. So how is it possible not to understand all the real difficulties of supply?

Despite these difficulties, we have succeeded, in accordance with the agreements concluded in 1974 in Munich, in paying 4 billion Belgian francs to the former Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, to make Gacamines 100 percent Zairian. This was done in 3 years.

All these factors seriously affected our country's economic condition. In addition, in the negotiations underway with a consorium of private banks, Zaire has already achieved, through deductions from its own funds, a provision of almost $ 90 million.

In mentioning all this, it is in no way to make excuses or to hide any factors of an internal nature, for which we have always recognized our own responsibility. I think that I was the first, in my message of 25 November 1977, to put my finger on the evil. But on that occasion I particularly wanted to make you aware that it is not fair for us to be continually and gratuitously labeled incapable or corrupt at the very moment we were making gigantic efforts for our country's economic recovery, with the firm political will to change all our methods of management.

Moreover, when one speaks of corruption in Zaire, one should ask oneself whether the scandals of Lockheed, ITT, [words indistinct] Zairian political practice. In the same way, when the isolated case of the resignation of one Zairian ambassador among 55 is treated as a general defection within the whole Zairian diplomatic service, when each day we see, beneath other skies, grave crises in political parties, resignations [word indistinct] of heads of state or of government, one wonders where the defection and political instability lie.

When as the result of a series of actions provoked by the Russian-Cuban coalition, a few misled former Katangan gendarmes, originally from the Shaba region, rise up against the established power, in no time at all people are talking about a Lunda problem in Zaire, as if one really existed.

The cobalt, cooper, gold or manganese beneath our soil, the rubber, wood or coffee and our forests, the manioc, corn and peanuts of our fields all belong without distinction to all MPR militants. The Lunda, the (Bayeke), the Bakongo, the Baluba, the Mongo make up the great MPR family, and this fact has never been denied. Were it not for the Cuban implanation on our borders, our country would always have known this era of peace, tranquillity and stability which we installed almost 13 years ago throughout the national territory. Zaire's internal problems are not of a political but of an economic nature.

Our sole concern today is to insure each son and daughter of this country enough to eat and wear, to look after their health and to educate their children. This is the only game we want to win. That is why it is your responsibility, citizen people's commissioners, as cadres of the MPR, to organize the working masses, safeguard our national unity and harmonize professional relations with the authorities of the territorial army. This responsibility must be the constant concern of each of you.

Today's people's commissioner, elected by direct universal suffrage, is no longer the one of yesterday. If it happens that, in carrying out your duties, conflicts break out between you and the officials of the territorial army in particular, it is up to you to safeguard above all the discipline of the MPR and to refer the matter to the bureau of the Legislative Council.

National unity is enshrined in the first article of our constitution; the first parliamentary act which you laid down was precisely the adoption of the revised constitution. You should therefore conform to it at all times.

Moreover, you are the MPR organ in which the exercise of democracy (?gives) the whole measure of the existence of, and respect for, public freedoms in the country. Some people do not hesitate to express doubts as to the reality of democracy in our political system. But you know that in Zaire the MPR has succeeded in forming this rare alliance which reconciles discipline within the state and the freedom of the citizen. For we consider that an excess of authority is as harmful to the citizen as is an excess of freedom called by this [word indistinct] "democracy." If the first leads to excesses of power, the second represents an excess of weakness. We do not believe in the excesses of these two positions in Zaire.

Moreover, all those who attended our parliamentary proceedings are vocal in their admiration for the latitude given to each people's commissioner to express himself freely on all points put forward for debate. This means that we are right to regard the military cadres of the MPR as being no obstacle to the expression of individual freedoms. This is how we intend to safeguard the rights of the individual in Zaire.

If in 1965 the high command of the Zairian Armed Forces had to take over the reins of state authority and impose an action program for the country's recovery over a 5-year period when it was badly shaken, one should also recognize that since 1970 the word has been given back to the people themselves. Thus in 1970 the president of the republic, I myself, was elected by direct universal suffrage; and the Legislative Council was elected from candidates endorsed by the MPR.

Since the latest political reforms announced in my message of 1 July last year, it is now up to the people, in other words, for you, to choose who will hold the public mandate. The practice of democracy in Zaire, therefore, no longer needs to be demonstrated.

Finally, citizen people's commissioners, all my words today have centered on a single theme, the rehabilitation of our country, both in the eyes of the outside world and from within. Thus I recalled the second attack on Shaba, where, contrary to a certain trend of opinion, I stressed the exploits of our soldiers so that they would be appreciated at their fair value. I placed our economic situation in its objective context, and I recalled the numerous achievements which make up our proud actions since coming to lead the country and which show the measure of our organizational capability.

I deplored the tendency to represent the cooperation which Zaire envisages with its friendly partners as a measure of recolonization. I recalled the reasons why our armed forces were surprised at the time of the latest attack on our country, perpetrated from Zambian territory. I deplored the dangerous turn taken by the nonalined movement. I recommended that a redefinition of nonalinement should be made quickly to preserve us from equivocal situations. I once again recalled the Zairian concept of the practice of democracy.

I also recalled that I unified this country and brought peace to it, and that in my lifetime there will never be any bargaining with or retreating from national unity. In this connection, Zaire's patrimony of land, forests and mines belongs to all Zairians without distinction.

In conclusion, I call upon you to bear in mind that Zaire's progress for the welfare of its people depends essentially on its national unity. The achievement of our objectives, whatever role our foreign partners play, must above all depend on the efforts of each son and daughter of this country. This is the secret, the only one which will enable us to overcome all our difficulties, to confound our detractors and safeguard our dignity, and to build in the heart of our continent a country that is increasingly beautiful.

Long live the MPR! Long live Zaire! Long live the MPR Legislative Council!

Thank you.

MOROCCAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID

LD221600Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] AZAP, Kinshasa--The Moroccan military delegation led by Colonel Achabar, secretary general of the Moroccan National Defense Administration, left Kinshasa for Rabat today via Madrid. Colonel Achabar, who was received yesterday by President Mobutu, conveyed a personal message from King Hassan to the president. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

GABON

ZAIRE'S MOBUTO ARRIVES 22 JUNE FOR VISIT

ID222023Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 22 Jun 78 ID/EA

[Summary] President Mobutu arrived in Libreville this morning on a brief visit to Gabon.

Claims To Hold Cuban Prisoners

PA222000Y Paris AFP in French 1930 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Franceville, 22 Jun (AFP)--President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire declared on Thursday that Cuba's participation in the recent events in Shaba was an extremely serious matter.

The Zairian chief of state, who was answering questions from the press on his arrival in Franceville, in southeastern Gabon, called Fidel Castro a "liar" for affirming that Cuba had not been directly or indirectly involved in the Shaba events. "There are Cuban prisoners in Kinshasa. I invite you to come and see them.", he said. President Mobutu also revealed that in addition to Cuba and East Germany, two North African countries have sent officers to train the Katangans. He refused to name those countries.

Asked whether the allevation of his country's economic situation will be accompanied by political changes within Zaire, President Mobutu noted that since 1 July 1977, he had been announcing large-scale reforms which affect the nation's political life. In this way, he said, 15 of the 30 members of the Political Bureau have been elected by direct universal suffrage. By proposal of the Political Bureau, all the members of Parliament have been elected in the same manner.

"Zaire is not up for sale and I do not have to account to anyone but the Zairian people, who have democratically elected me," the Zairian chief of state said. He noted that his country's democratization does not date back merely to 1 July 1977. "It is the normal implementation of a program that I have applied since 24 November 1965," he said, adding that there is a great difference between what the newspapers say and Zaire's reality.

He irately noted that certain countries, which he described as "blackmailers," treat those who aid Zaire as "servants", while they receive military assistance from the Cubans.

President Mobutu, who is accompanied by his foreign affairs and international cooperation minister, Umba-Di-Lutete, and his roving ambassador, Lengema, is scheduled to leave Franceville on Friday morning after holding a private meeting with President Omar Bongo.

GHANA

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT DURING ACCRA STOPOVER

ID222321Y Accra GNA in English 1620 GMT 22 Jun 78 ID

[Text] Accra, June 22, GNA--President Agostinho Neto of Angola today described as "Interference in African Affairs" the support of Western powers for the inter-African force operating in Zaire.

"A genuine African force must be constituted under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and have as its main objective the liberation of African territories still under the colonial subjugation," he said.

President Neto was speaking to newsmen during a stop-over here on his way to Guinea-Bissau.

He condemned the formation of an inter-African force commanded by white people and said this would create a wedge that could split the OAU.

President Neto said the presence of Western-backed troops in Zaire poses a threat to his government and called for their withdrawal.

He denied his country's involvement in the recent raid in the Shaba province and said Shaba's problems were purely an internal matter involving ethnic groups.

President Neto disclosed that there were a quarter million refugees from Zaire living in his country but they had all been removed from his country's border areas to assure President Mobutu Sese Seko that his government had no interest in Zaire's affairs.

He explained that the Zairian authorities feared the presence of the refugees in Angola because the Zaire Government had given sanctuary to Angolan rebels after they were defeated by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in 1974.

He said these rebels--UNITA, FNLA and FLEC--continue to use Zaire as a base to harass his country and President Mobutu was afraid of reprisals.

President Neto, who was accompanied by his wife, Madame Marie Eugenia, his external affairs minister, Mr Paulo Jorge and Minister of Finance Mr Ismael Martins, was met on arrival by Ghana's head of state, General Ignatius Acheampong.

GUINEA-BISSAU

NETO ARRIVES IN BISSAU FOR ANGOLA-PORTUGAL TALKS

LD222358Y Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On his arrival in Bissau this afternoon, President Agostinho Neto described his forthcoming meeting with President Ramalho Eanes as an initiative which could lead to the normalization of relations between Angola and Portugal and the establishment of ties of cooperation between the two peoples who have known each other for centuries. In his brief statement to journalists, the Angolan president said that his meeting with Eanes had been planned several months ago, but that a number of circumstances, involving both the two heads of state and other bodies in Angola and Portugal, had made it impossible for the meeting to be held earlier.

Paulo Jorge, the Angolan foreign minister, for his part, told ANOP that the agenda for the talks had not yet been definitively set, but that matters connected with the establishment of bilateral cooperation at all levels would be the main topic of the talks.

UPPER VOLTA

28 LEGISLATORS BOYCOTT LAMIZANA INAUGURATION CEREMONY

PA221429Y Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, June 22 (AFP)--Sangoule Lamizana was today formally installed as the first president of Upper Volta's Third Republic at a ceremony boycotted by 28 of the 57-member National Assembly.

The absent MP's, all members of the opposition National Union for Defence of Democracy, the Volta Progressivist Union, and the Refusal Front, were protesting against what they described as the president's "irregular and anti-constitutional" election. General Lamizana, who as outgoing president was re-elected head of state on May 28, said during today's ceremony that he would uphold "the integrity of the national heritage."

Addressing dignitaries, the remaining parliamentarians, state officials, and foreign diplomats, he added: "Whatever the circumstances, I will defend, respect and uphold the constitution."

Earlier, National Assembly Chairman Gerard Kango Ouedrago called for an end to division and for moves towards national unity.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY DESCRIBES BORDER CONFLICTS

FL221813Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has warned international public opinion that there is an attempt to create an extremely dangerous situation in the area by new aggressions of South Africa and Zaire against the Angolan nation. The Defense Ministry reported that the recent attacks perpetrated by FNLA and UNITA groups, which violated the Angolan border, came from Zairian territory and occupied Namibia.

The ministry stated that on 12 June South African troops also penetrated Angolan territory in the region of Cunene to support counterrevolutionary UNITA bands. It also indicated that South African and Zairian planes almost daily violate Angolan airspace in open provocation, and that enemy concentrations on the Zaire border based in Shaba Province have been verified.

CUBA, ANGOLA CONCLUDE TALKS ON TRADE AGREEMENT

FL222103Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2040 GMT 22 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuban and Angolan representatives satisfactorily concluded the talks which were taking place in Luanda for the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries. The final session of the negotiations was headed by Cuban Vice Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz and Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Roberto de Almeida, who is also a candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

A joint communique will be issued later on the results of the talks, which have been labeled satisfactory by the two parties. Cabrizas Ruiz was received by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, in accordance with the program of his activities in Angola. The two officials dealt with several topics of mutual interest.

ANGOLA, BULGARIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL222054Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 22 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The second cooperation protocol between the People's Republic of Angola and Bulgaria has been signed in Luanda for the purpose of increasing economic cooperation relations between the two countries. Peko Takov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, who is on an official visit to Angola, signed the document in the name of his country. For the Angolan side, the document was signed by Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo.

The agreement was drawn up following the second round of negotiations between the two countries with the objective of expanding bilateral cooperation and strengthening ties with the socialist countries. The document signed between the People's Republic of Angola and Bulgaria states that the main field for cooperation will be agriculture, keeping in mind that it holds an important place in the Angolan economic base.

MALAWI

S. AFRICAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

LD211526Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] A six-man South African trade delegation arrived in the country today for a 4-day official visit. Speaking to newsmen on arrivalin Blantyre, the leader of the delegation, Mr (Lauris Zeberberg), said during their visit the delegation will hold discussions with the Malawi Government officials aimed at expanding trade relations between the two countries with a view to increasing Malawi's exports to South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

ROBERT MUGABE INTERVIEWED BY W. GERMAN TELEVISION

LD222146Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Program presenting 21 June interview given to West German television by Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and coleader of the Patriotic Front; announcer-read questions, followed by Mugabe's recorded answers]

[Excerpts] The president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, and coleader of the Patriotic Front, Comrade Robert Mugabe, was interviewed this morning by the West German television. For the first part of our commentary this evening we carry the text of the interview. For the first question, Comrade Mugabe was asked whether there was still any hope for a peaceful, negotiated settlement to solve the protracted Zimbabwean independence conflict.

[Mugabe] [passage indistinct] Our view has always been that if power is to be transferred, then it must be transferred in total; that is, both political and military power must come to us. If Britain accepts this and they prove to us that any agreement based on the acceptance of that principle can actually be implemented whether Smith likes it or not, then naturally agreement will have been reached, and we ourselves would only be happy in those circumstances to stop our war.

[Announcer] After the Malta conference in early February this year between the Patriotic Front and the Anglo-American negotiators, in a message to the struggling and toiling masses of Zimbabwe on the 24th of February, Comrade Mugabe stated, our just cause will win if we continue to trust that power can only come from the barrel of a gun and not from Geneva or Malta. Asked whether this was still his position, ZANU's president replied:

[Mugabe] It is still our position because it is quite clear that Geneva, Malta and, of course, the last meeting we had in Dar es Salaam have not produced any result. The British are still prevaricating. They are actually drifting now in the direction of the internal agreement, and this only underlines the importance of our continuing our armed struggle, because only through it can we actually overthrow the present system and insure that power has been transferred to the masses.

[Announcer] On the national liberation movement's stand toward the question of the so-called all-party conference which has been proposed by the British and their American allies, the president of ZANU, Comrade Mugabe, had this to say:

[Mugabe] [words indistinct] This has been clear. We have not refused to participate in a constitutional conference. On the contrary, it is the internal group which has refused to participate.

We have said the next stage in the initiative which the British have [words indistinct] must be one which is [word indistinct] to (?plot) the constitution and the independence of the country. And we say if Britain would like to involve the internal group, they are free to do so, but at any conference the posture we maintain is that Britain, being the colonial authority, must directly negotiate with us and must not act as a referee between us and the reactionary group inside the country. No. The reactionary group can bring its own proposals to Britain, inasmuch as we bring our own proposals. But we are negotiating with the decolonizing power, which is Britain, and no one else.

[Announcer] Because of its ruthless exploitation of the struggling masses of Zimbabwe, imperialism has managed to buy some African puppets, like Ndabaningi Sithole, Abel Muzorewa and Jeremiah Chirau, who, because of money, have accepted to serve settlerist and imperialist interests at the expense of the 7 million masses. Asked the fate of these sworn traitors when the (?extensive) liberation movement gets into power in Zimbabwe, ZANU's president replied:

[Mugabe] [passage indistinct] We are not fighting for Muzorewa and Sithole. Those are mere individuals. [words indistinct] But we would accept their right to stay in the country without any harassment from us, without any intimidation, without any persecution. They would be free to stay in the country. They would be free to participate in elections [words indistinct] but this is only when agreement has been reached and by way of negotiating with the British. If we overthrow the regime and they are still part and parcel of it, the illegal regime, which is perpetrating acts of brutality even [words indistinct] they will be answerable to the people.

[Announcer] What are the objectives of the Zimbabwean revolution or what are the sons and daughters of Zimbabwe in the national liberation army fighting for? Here is their commander in chief, Comrade Mugabe, to explain:

[Mugabe] [words indistinct] We are fighting to obtain national independence, and what we have in mind is a democratic constitution which will insure that there is full participation by the people in the democratic process, the election and in the government of the country. [words indistinct] What we would like to insure is the establishment of a democratic state in the proper sense of the word. That constitution must eradicate racism, all forms of discrimination and insure that there is freedom of speech, of [word indistinct], of religious practice and that there is a (?position) guaranteeing the ordinary man to participate in the life of the country, whether it be in the economic sector or in the public service. Whichever is the role at that point, that role must be safeguarded. [words indistinct] on the basis of race or color. That we will not do. We are fighting for all people, the totality of the people of Zimbabwe, regardless of color. Whether they are white, black, yellow or green, they are our people [words indistinct]. As long as they are prepared to abide by the rules and obey the constitution in the ordinary way for a country, they will be free [passage indistinct].

[Announcer] What is the military situation in the country at the present moment and what is the capacity of the liberation forces? Asked this Comrade Mugabe, the commander in chief of the ZANLA forces of ZANU, replied:

[Mugabe] The capacity of our forces is (?convincingly) demonstrated by their practical effectiveness, the effectiveness in bringing about change in the direction of power.

And we can see that from a purely geographical point of view we are operating in over 80 percent of the total land area of the country, that we have liberated a substantial portion of this area, and we are consolidating [word indistinct] this area, and we have driven away lots of settler farmers from the land which they have occupied [words indistinct] which they haveusurped, and we are making a constant drive toward the strongholds of the enemy, the urban areas and the stronghold military bases. We have dismantled the railway system, have damaged the [words indistinct] constantly is not functioning at a normal rate. We have also dismantled the civil establishment in the rural areas, and it does not function now and we are (?beginning) to establish our own system among the people as we introduce self-reliance [words indistinct] so that they can be self-sufficient and repoliticize them toward change in the country.

The European population has decreased just now and there is a constant outflow at the rate of nearly 2,000 every month. Business is grinding to a halt; there is a shortage of skills, a shortage of foreign currency, and so we have brought about a [word indistinct] change in the situation. That is why Smith is panicking; that is why he is now incorporating African stooges into the system, so as to give the semblance of multiracialism, a semblance of African majority, but this cannot redeem the man. [passage indistinct] And we will pursue our war regardless of what has happened in Salisbury. [passage indistinct]

BENIN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD221632Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Col Barthelemy Ohouens, the vice president of Benin, arrived in Maputo early this evening. He told reporters that the object of his visit was to strengthen the ties of friendship between Benin and Mozambique. He added that he would also be visiting Angola.

RHODESIA

MUZOREWA REJECTS IDEA OF NEW ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

LD221043Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Hugh Davies Salisbury interview with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, member of the Rhodesia Executive Council--date not specified]

[Text] Salisbury--As envoys from Britain and America returned to Salisbury last night in yet another attempt at a Rhodesian solution, Bishop Abel Muzorewa warned that if their ideas still centered on an all-party conference "I don't see why we should waste our time."

He said: "We had one before. It led us to spend lots of money and time in Geneva, and we ended up with more enemies than there were at the table."

The bishop, considered by many to be the key figure in Salisbury's transitional government, added: "Are people really saying that we should go into another thing like that?"

However, in an interview at his United Methodist Church, close to the centre of Salisbury, he told me that he and his three colleagues were still ready to listen to their visitors, Mr John Graham, a Foreign Office under-secretary, and Mr Stephen Low, American ambassador to Lusaka.

They were making their second trip to Rhodesia within a week. In the meantime both have had talks in Maputo, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, and met Mr Robert Mugabe, Marxist co-leader of the Patriotic Front.

The bishop said: "They can always come and we will listen to find if they have some bright ideas. Let's hope they have picked new soil and they are coming in with fresh air. Maybe they have something new to offer."

He made it clear that Salisbury's new regime was unlikely to alter its opposition to talks outside the country with Mr Mugabe and his fellow guerrilla leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

"We have made all the face saving for them. People talk about face saving rather than nation saving. We have agreed that these people you call the Patriotic Front are welcome to come and join us in the mechanics of transferring power.

"They have been asked to participate with us on an equal footing now. What more do people want us to do? How more generous, open-minded and statesmanlike do people want us to be?"

Bishop Muzorewa claimed that Mr Callaghan--a personal friend of Mr Nkomo--would not be interested in "our settlement" as long as "Nkomo is not in there."

Britain and America were concerned only "in the salvation of Nkomo," he said. If both he and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole were "out there" and Nkomo was "here" for an agreement with Mr Ian Smith, "I can promise you" that the two countries would be "talking about nothing else."

"But because a friend is involved, they keep talking about this sort of thing and I think that's unfair.

"If they were not worried about personalities I think they should tell the other guys, Nkomo and Mugabe, to come and join us.

"The majority are here. The people are here. The action is here. I don't know why we should talk about leaving everything that is here to go to some remote and strange place to discuss I don't know what."

Asked about current criticism in Salisbury of the interim government's performance so far, the bishop replied: "Sure. What do people expect? They expect us to act like a popularly elected government.

"This is only a coalition, almost a caretaker government, leading to a major event when the government of the day will take its rightful place. That's the government that should be expected to do things."

The leadership, he said, was progressing with its undertaking and "maybe" was left with only one thing--the removal of racial discrimination.

On efforts to attain a ceasefire in the five and a half year bush war, he said: "I want to be honest and say it is progressing at a very slow pace, the only reason being that it is a very complicated issue."

Asked if he had spoken to guerrilla leaders, he replied: "Well, I wouldn't be saying this out of a dream." The guerrillas were not under a single commander, and there were some still "determined to disrupt" the situation.

It was "out of desperation," he claimed, that terrorists were concentrating more on killing white civilians.

A ceasefire took time, he said. "It is like a kettle. You put it on the stove, start with cold water which gets warmed up, becomes lukewarm and then hot. I see that happening."

Questioned about his relationship with his executive colleagues, he said: "It is difficult, but there is nothing much we can do about it at this time. We can't change horses in the middle of the street.

"We think that under the circumstances this is the best way forward. There are times when we wish we had said that a certain party should be out."

If there had only been his United African National Council and Mr Smith, "we would have had better negotiations as two strong parties."

On the expulsion last week from his party of his deputy national chairman, Mr Benson Ndemera, who claimed that the party was increasingly being made to appear "a silent puppet of Mr Smith," the bishop said: "What can you expect from him?

"Sure he had to say some nasty things because he was a beaten man. But that does not concern me at all because the facts are different from what he has said.

"Do you think that it was a responsible thing that this man was urging--for the party to leave the government?

"It is not good for our country to pull out and let the transitional government collapse just like that."

NKOMO SAYS CUBANS, CHINESE TRAINING GUERRILLAS

PA230502Y Paris AFP in English 0440 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Copenhagen, June 23 (AFP)--Chinese and Cubans are helping to train cadres of the Rhodesian guerrilla movement, the Patriotic Front, but are taking no part in the war against the Salisbury regime, Joshua Nkomo, one of the front's joint leaders, said here last night.

Mr Nkomo, speaking at a news conference, said he foresaw a negotiated settlement ending the conflict in up to 10 months' time. Although the front's guerrillas received military aid from communist countries, that did not make the movement indebted to the suppliers, he added.

Mr Nkomo, touring Scandinavia after a visit to the United States, was today scheduled to visit Danish Foreign Minister Knud Boerge Andersen.

SOUTH AFRICA

INFORMATION MINISTER MULDER MEETS WITH PRESS

LD221633Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] South Africa is to begin a new drive to have her arguments heard on the future of Africa in the face of Soviet and Cuban penetration. The information minister, Dr Connie Mulder, says that in some cases this will be done by diplomatic means and in others more aggressive tactics will be used.

Dr Mulder is chairing a conference in Paris today of South African information officers based in Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

Dr Mulder said at a news conference in Paris that the Western powers had a duty to counter Soviet action in Africa so that Africans could solve the problems of their continent in accordance with their own ideals. He said he was convinced that the people of Africa could solve their problems themselves if left to do so and the methods used would be dialog and negotiation. There were many noncommunist states in Africa, black and white, which cooperated in fighting communism.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

LD221034Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The secretary-designate of the South African Bureau for State Security, Mr Alec Van Wyk, says the bureau is getting good cooperation from overseas intelligence services, although there could be more liaison between them in light of the terror onslaught against South Africa. Speaking in Pretoria, he said the Bureau for State Security and other local intelligence services compared well with those overseas. They were also successful in countering urban terrorism, as well as the ideological onslaught against the country.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151